

On the first record of the genus *Bittacus* and the family *Bittacidae* in Turkey and its specific identity (*Mecoptera*)

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: On the first record of the genus *Bittacus* and the family *Bittacidae* in Turkey and its specific identity (*Mecoptera*). *Cesa News* 74: 1-3, 2 figs.

This paper deals with the first records of the genus *Bittacus*, and the family *Bittacidae* for the *Mecoptera* fauna of Turkey. The specific identity of the recorded specimens in Turkey is also discussed with some illustrations.

Key words: *Bittacus*, *Bittacidae*, *Mecoptera*, fauna, Turkey.

During entomological expeditions in Turkey, the authors recorded several mecopters at the light trap in Kağızman district, Aras valley, Kars Province (N.E.Turkey). On 1 July, 2010, at Akçay 1200m (Kağızman), the collected 5 females were also observed with their feeding behaviour at the trap during preying smaller insects (**Fig. 1**).

The family *Bittacidae*, and the genus *Bittacus* Latreille are recorded in Turkey for the first time. The genus is represented in Europe by two species, *italicus* Müller, and *hageni* Brauer. Brauer (1860) compared and illustrated both species in detail. The first one is more widely distributed in Europe, the latter is more confined to central and western part of the continent (Penny, 1997; Devetak, 1991, Dobosz & Hadas, 1999; Przybylowicz, 2006). According to our knowledge, there is no record of the genus in Caucasus. Therefore, the recorded specimens are directly compared with the European species for their identities.

The Turkish specimens resemble to both species in some respects. For example, the shape of triangular cell of forewing is obviously as in *italicus* (**Fig. 2c**). But the shape of pterostigma and the pterostigmal crossveins look like to *hageni* (**Fig. 2b**). The vein on the left of Rs cells (**Fig. 2a**) is absent in both species. For more precise determination, more specimens, especially males are needed.

Currently, the *Mecoptera* fauna of Turkey is represented by two families, *Panorpidae*, and *Bittacidae*. The former is represented by a single genus *Panorpa* Linnaeus, with 11 species.



Fig. 1 – *Bittacus* sp. (*Bittacidae*) N.E.Turkey, Kars Prov., Kağızman, Akçay 1200m, 17 2010 M Kemal photo (Cesa)

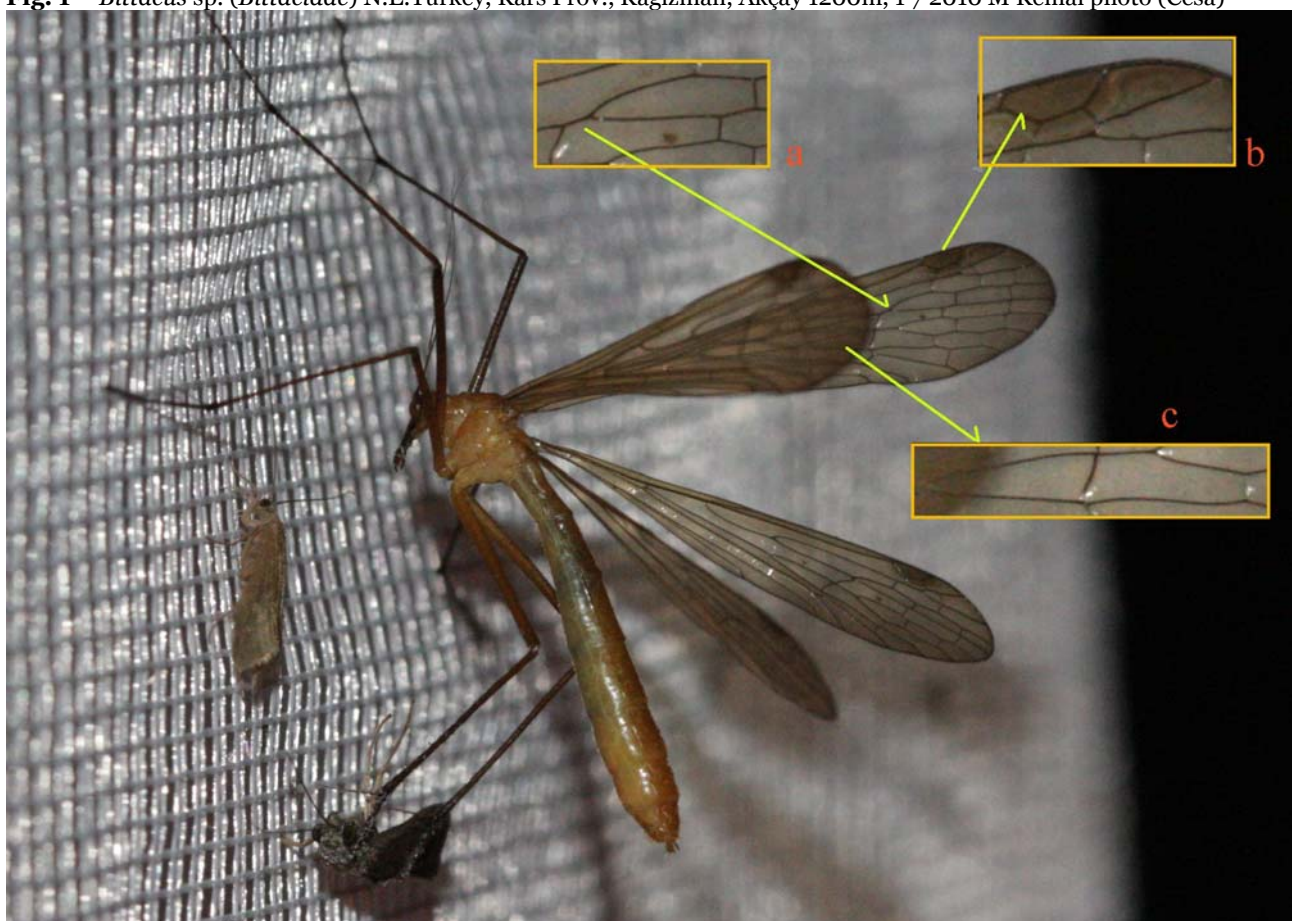


Fig. 2 – *Bittacus* sp. (*Bittacidae*) **a** - vein on the left of Rs cells, **b** – pterostigma, **c** – triangular cell near thyridium, M Kemal photo (Cesa)

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A new species and a genus for the *Lepidoptera* fauna of Pakistan (*Pyralidae*)

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Abstract: A new species and a genus for the *Lepidoptera* fauna of Pakistan (*Pyralidae*). *Cesa News* 74: 3-5, 2 figs. 1 map.

This paper deals with the first records of the genus *Prochoristis* Meyr., and *Prochoristis malekalis* Amsel for the *Lepidoptera* fauna of Pakistan. The moth is illustrated together with its male genitalia including aedeagus for the first time. A distributional map for the species is also given.

Key words: *Prochoristis malekalis*, *Cybalomiinae*, *Pyralidae*, *Lepidoptera*, fauna, Pakistan, Iran.

The genus *Prochoristis* was established by Meyrick (1890: 458-459) for three asiatic species, namely *rupicapralis* Lederer, *capparidis* Christoph, and *simplicialis* Bremer. It is currently placed in the subfamily *Cybalomiinae*, and represented in Turkey (2 spp.), Iran (3 spp.), Afghanistan (1 sp.).

The first species for the fauna Pakistan is *Prochoristis malekalis*, and it was described by Amsel (1961: 406-407) from S.E.Iran, Baluchistan (Tahte Malek, 750m, 1938), based upon the material collected by Fred Brandt. Amsel illustrated in the same paper also a female (Paratype) (Taf.v fig.211) and a male genitalia (Text fig.106). No further faunistical record of the species has been published so far outside the type locality in S.E.Iran.

The first author collected several specimens of this species during his expedition to northern Pakistan (Koçak, 1989) (**Fig. 1**). It has been recorded for the first time from Karimabad, and Pasu in Gilgit Agency (**Map 1**). The collected specimens and the prepared male genitalia (**Fig.2**) show close similarities to those of the type series illustrated by Amsel. However, the basal whitish stria of forewing in the specimens of Pakistan is slightly curved in the middle, if compared with the illustrated Amsel's paratype. Amsel illustrated male genitalia (holotype) of the species without aedeagus. It is here illustrated for the first time, characterized with numerous small cornuti inside (**Fig.2**).

Material examined: 1♀ Gilgit Agency: Karimabad 2200m 19 07 1987; 5♂♀ Gilgit Agency: Pasu 2500m 17 07 1987 A.Koçak leg (coll. Cesa)(Gen Prep. No. 1151) (**Figs.1, 2**).

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Fig. 1 – *Prochoristis malekalis* (Pyralidae) Pakistan Gilgit Agency, Pasu A.Koçak leg photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 – *Prochoristis malekalis* (Pyralidae) male genitalia with aedeagus (G.P.no.1151). Pakistan Gilgit Agency, Pasu photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Map 1 – *Prochoristis malekalis* (Pyralidae) marked with red circles (S.E. Iran, Sistan-Baluchistan), N. Pakistan (Gilgit Agency) [used Google map image]

On the occurrence of *Tatargina pannosa* (Moore) in North Pakistan (Lepidoptera, Arctiidae)

Ahmet Ömer Koçak Muhabbet Kemal

Abstract: On the occurrence of *Tatargina pannosa* (Moore) in North Pakistan (Lepidoptera, Arctiidae). *Cesa News* 74: 5-6, 2 figs., 1 map.

This paper deals with the presence of *Tatargina pannosa* (Moore) in Pakistan. Its taxonomical status, distribution, and variability are discussed.

Key words: *Tatargina pannosa*, Lepidoptera, Arctiidae, fauna, Pakistan.

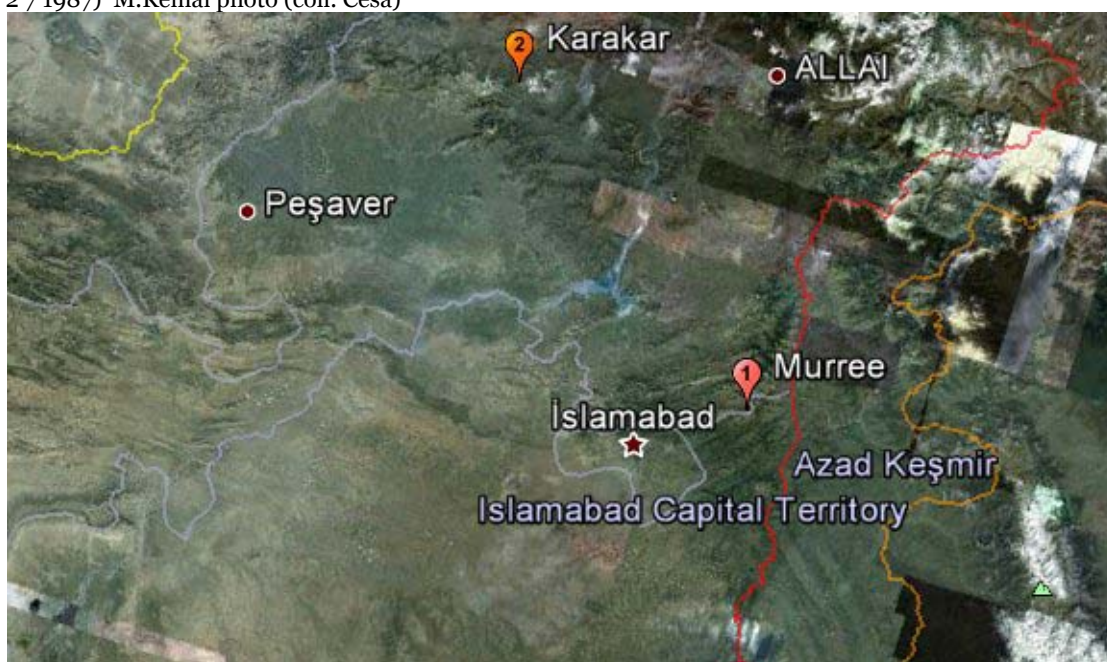
The genus *Tatargina* was established by Butler (1877: 366, pl.viii fig.17) with the originally designated type-species *Deiopeia picta* Walker, [1865]. Dubatolov (2006), redescribed *Tatargina* Butler, and divided it into two subgenera, with the description of *Hindargina* subgen.n. (type-species *Aloa sipahi* Moore, 1872). This *Spilomenini* genus is closely related with *Alphaea* Walker, *Rajendra* Moore, *Nannoarctia* Koda, *Estigmene* Hübner. In the second genus, Moore (1879: 397, pl.32 fig.8) described "*Rajendra pannosa*" with the syntypes from "Dharmasala (NW.Himalaya)". The species *pannosa* Moore was transferred by Dubatolov to the subgenus *Hindargina* of the genus *Tatargina* Butler. He stated its range as "India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Nepal". Strand (1919) proposed a scientific name "*pannosula*" to "*ab.1*" in the *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* page 267, which comes from Murree (NW Pakistan) (**Map 1**). The specimens collected

from North Pakistan by Koçak (1989) confirm this previous record of this species in Pakistan (**Figs.1,2**). Moths were taken at the light trap between 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. In some specimens, on forewing costal and subapical area whitish spots absent. Longitudinal irregular whitish band narrower and its borders smoother. Moreover, on hindwing more costal blackish spots occurred.

Material examined: 4♂ Swat: Karakar Pass 1400m 30 06 1987; (? ssp.) 1♂ Swat: Karakar Pass 1400m 02 07 1987 A.Koçak leg. (coll. Cesa) (**Map 1**).



Figs. 1,2 – *Tatargina pannosa* (Moore), on left from Swat (Karakar, 1400m 30 6 1987), on right from Swat (Karakar 1400m 2 7 1987) M.Kemal photo (coll. Cesa)



Map 1 – Two localities of *Tatargina pannosa* in North Pakistan 1-Murree (ex Strand,1919), 2- Karakar (present record) [Google Earth ©2012]

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